THE MONTCLAIR TRAGEDY.

Summing Up the Evidence in the Armstrong Homicide.

BLAIR'S TESTIMONY REVIEWED.

The Prosecution Claim He Must Be Found Guilty of Murder.

How amply the public mind has been moved by the circumstances attending the murder of John Armstrong by his employer, Josoph A. Blair, last June in Montclair was again evidenced yesterday by the crowded audience in the Newark court room, where Blair stands to answer for the life he took in a homent of passion. Though Newark was engaged in a stirring political contest the number of persons present was considerable, and as the day wore on and the voters escaped from the polls every inch of space was occupied, as on preceeding flays. Time her evidently not softened the class resentment which was called into life at the time of the shooting, as was made startlingly manifest by a How amply the public mind has been moved by resentment which was called into life at the time of the shooting, as was made startlingly manifest by a satirical allusion by Prosecutor Abeel to the array of "ladies and gentlemen" who had appeared to tes-tify in favor of Blair, and who daily attended in the object of influencing the verdict of the jury. This sarcastic allusion fell like a spark of are in a powder

sarcastic allusion fell like a spark of fire in a powder mine, and immediately caused a hearty outburst of applause, which considerably ruffled the even temper of the Court. Judge Depue rapped vigorously for order, and instructed the Sheriff to put on duty a sufficient number of officers to preserve the decorum of the court, at the same time threatening that if the manifestation was renewed he would order the court to be cleared. This admonition had the desired effect, and the audience settled back into the quiet aspect of watchful attention which has distinguished it during the progress of the trial.

tinguished it during the progress of the trial.

Blair did not wince under this expression of public opinion, but maintained an attitude of cool re-Not once during the day did he exhibit the slightest emotion, and he certainly gave proof of the possession of considerable nerve. His pretty wife exhibited almost equal stoicism. She was pale and evidently anxious, but gave no sign of particular emotion, even while Prosecutor Abeel was summing up the evidence and impressing on the jury its dam-aging character. During all the time she held child nestling on her bosom presented a picture that touched the stoutest heart. Whatever might be thought of the act of the prisoner at the bar it was impossible not to feel deep sympathy with the young wife who clung so faithfully to the fortunes of her husband. Her little boy was also present, and no doubt the picture of that hapless group made as deep impression on the hearts of men whose little ones were gathered around their mothers' knees under happier circumstances. There was the usual assemblage of Blair's friends filling the whole space inside the bar and presenting an unimpeachable ap-pearance of respectability.

Punctually at ten o'clock Judge Depue took his place on the bench. The first witness called was Colonel George M. Dusenbury. He testified:—"I live at No. 260 West Thirty-fourth street, New York city; Ophelia Dyer has lived with my family as cook for lour or five months now; I read of the affair at Blair's house; Ophelia came to live with us two weeks atterward."
"Did you hear her say anything about Armstrong's threatening Mr. Blair?" as ed Counsellor Titsworth.

strong's threatening Mr. Blair?" as 2ed Counsellor Titsworth.

"One mement," interrupted the State's Attorney. The witness having been called to contradict Opheris Dyer, the objection of the State's Attorney was that she had made no statement as to what she had said to Colonel Dusenbury on the 'topic; the Court could not recoilect that anything had been said on that subject, and Ophelis was recalled. "Did you say," asked the counsel, "to Colonel Dusenbury that John said that if the Blairs came out he would blow their brains out?"

"No, sir," answered Ophelia.

"Did you say to Mrs. Torrey that Blair's counsel were fools; that if they gave you \$250 you would go out of the country?" pursues the counsel.

"No, sir," she said, with emphasis and indignation; "I never did, sir; never."

Colonel Dusenbury was then recalled. He said:—
"She told me at the dinner tible that while they were out quarrelling she was frying eggs in the kitchen; she heard John swearing, and he said that if the Blairs came out he would blow their heads off."

"You told Ophelis," asked Colonel Aboel on cross-examination, "that she was not obliged to come on here as a witness?"

Yes, sir." You tried to dissuade her from coming?"

"Yes, sir."
Mr. Titsworth—Did you try to dissuade her because
on did not regard her as a truthful woman?
Mr. Absel—We object to that question.

Cross-examined—Opholis used to come in and talk about this tragedy very familiarly; witness often had to tell her to leave the room; Opholis said John "talked swful."
"Well, I guess he did," said Prosecutor Abeel, "Give us an instance in which she once contradicted horself."

The witness hesitated and afterward said that he couldn't do it—couldn't just now recall any such instance, though he believed there were instances.

Mrs. Mary J. Torrey was called to support the statement of the last witness. She testified:—"I live in Colonel Dusenbury's house; I know Ophelia; one day I was in the kitchen; white talking of this trial she said that Blair's counsel were fools and that if they would give her \$250 she would go out of the country.

country.

"Would you do that, Ophelia?" I asked, 'Yes,

Mrs. Torroy, 'she replied, 'I would.'"

Prosecutor Abeel—What cise did Ophelia say about

Prosecutor Abou—What else did Ophelia say the shooting? "She talked continually about the tragedy." "Tell what she said?"

"I cannot remember anything else."

Mr. Titsworth here announced that the defence

burning Armstroug's clothes in the position which he claimed to have occupied when the murder was committed. The Doctor testified that he murder was committed. The Doctor testified that he murder was committed. The Doctor testified that he murder and in the fibres were singed or burned; he examined also the pieces of cloth that were shot at by Horwitz and found them singed and burned and unconsumed powder in the fibres.

On cross-examination the witness admitted that this was the first experiment of the kind he had sver made, and he could not say what the effect of powder on dirty and moist cloth would be.

This closed the could not say what the effect of powder on dirty and moist cloth would be.

This closed the case on both sides, and the Court saked for a clear understanding of the use of the lestimony taken at the inquest. Prosecutor Abeel urged the admission of Ophelia Dyer's testimony and denounced the defence for wishing to shut out the light on strictly technical rules of evidence. He contended earnestly that in justice to Ophelia Dyer's he story as told at the inquest should be admitted, is it was unclouded evidence. He urged that, whatever statements she has made in the historim, her testimony then and now was substantially the same. If was unjust and monstrous for the detance to shut out her inquest testimony on technical grounds. Colonel Abeel alluded, with an emphasis on the words, to the ladies and gentlemen who have contradicted Ophelia, whereupon a part of the andience in the rear part of the room broke out in applause.

After hearing counsed on both sides, Judge Depue decided that only such portions of her testimony at the inquest as fad been touched on in the cross-examination could be admitted.

THE SUMMING UP.

Prosecutor Abbel began the summing up for the prosecution. He said it was the saidlest case he had ever presented to a jury. Knowing as he did what hearts the result must affect; when he saw a lovely wife and beautifft children clinging to him and hearts the result must affect; wh

the defence had sworn the quarrel lasted half an hour. He criticised Blair's conduct in handying words with a coachman, and pointed out that Armstrong had a right to be in the barn, where he was attacked by Blair. He laid the blame of the quarrel wholly on Blair, who had sought it, and impressed on the jury that on his own evidence Blair should be convicted of murder. He quoted the law of New Jersey on killing with a deadly weapon as constituing murder in the first or second degree. He denied Blair's story of the shooting, and illustrated his theory, which was based on the dying statement of Armstrong, dwelling at length on the fact that the evidence given for the defence corroborated the coachman's antemortem statement, except in relation to Blair having gone up stairs to Armstrong's room a second time to get possession of the rusty revolver. Blair was pictured as a man of extraordinary nerve, who immediately on committing the crime began to manufacture testimony in his own defence, and so successful was he in this that the Court was obliged to receive his statement as evidence.

AN IMPORTANT FOINT.

manufacture testimony in his own defence, and s successful, was he in this that the Court was oblige to receive his statement as evidence.

An IMPORTANT FOINT.

A law point of considerable interest was introduced to show that, even if Armstrong had been if the act of sozing a revolver at the time he was sho it would not in the least lessen Blair's responsibility before the law, because he had first threatened Armstrong with a deadly wespon, and had Armstrong shot and killed him the law would have declared the homicide justinable. The prosecutor ridiculed the plea that Blair acted in self-defence, and pointed out that the whole trouble could have been avoided by Blair remaining in his house or souding Rosselot for Squire Pilsbury. He also dwelt at length on the fact that, though Armstrong had been represented by the defence as a profane and violent man, not the slightest evidence had been produced that he had ever assaulted or injured any one, and even the defendant did not allege that the coachman had tried to assault him during the half hour's dispute which preceded the killing. The evidence showed clearly that the original dispute had died out when Blair went to his house and having armed himself deliberately renewed the quarrel. Even them, the Prosecutor pointed out, no evil result would have followed had not Blair pursued Armstrong to his room, where the coachman tried to take refuge when Blair appeared armed with a pistol.

Mr. Titsworth will sum up to-day for the defence.

GREENFIELD'S TRIAL FOR MURDER

EFFORTS OF THE DEFENCE TO SUSTAIN THE TESTIMONY OF AN IMPORTANT WITNESS-LETTERS NOT ADMITTED AS EVIDENCE-THE TESTIMONY CLOSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1879. Judge Daniels appears to be impatient for the end to be reached in the Greenfald murder trial. He took his seat promptly at nine o'clock and pushed counsel and witnesses sharply till the noon re-cess. The efforts of the defence have been to-day in their rejoinder, to sustain their witness, E. D. Wyman, whom the people have sworn tweive witnesses to show that he had sworn falsely. The man was found who located Taplin, positively, in the town of Orwell, on the night of the murder, in opposition to the dozen who located him in the town of Volney. The other witnesses for the defence would saw on the night of the murder might have been Taplin. The character of the father and sister of the prisoner was also pronounced good to-day by two witnesses. The conclusion the jury was expected to draw was that the testimony given by these relatives could be believed. A most stronous effort was again made to-day by counsel for the prisoner to get in the anonymous and other letters, över which all Oswego county has been agog for two years. A special term of court was held some two years ago at Pulaski by Judge Morwin to consider these very letters as the basis of a new trial for Greenfield on the ground of their being new evidence. After a full and important hearing the Judge decided in effect, if not in language, that the letters were bogus, and that the whole affair was a put up job by the friends of the prisoner, and that no new trial could be granted on that ground. Once before to-day in this trial has Judge Huntington endeavored to get these letters before the jury, but Judge Daniels would not permit them to be either read or filed as in evidence. A letter was written from Lafayette, Ind., to Alden Kellogg, August 21, 1876, by Roval Kellogg, whom, counsel for Greenfield charges, committed the murder, and who they say left for the West to hide himself. This letter is an ordinary epistle such as any man would write to hide himself. This letter is an ordinary epistle such as any man would write to be abouter, and contained no references whatever to the murder, but Greenfield's friends sent an old lady to are. Alden Kellogg, who, on the protext of deciding a twenty-five cent bet, which her son had made, that Hoyal Kellogg could write, obtained Royal's letter to his brother. The next seen of this is the production of a letter in court which the people declare is a forgery, part being the original letter written in his and the other part, written on the fourth page in lead panell, and which contains a reference to the murder in these words:—"We will not think of the past but of the hereafter. Tell me about the saw on the night of the murder might have been Taplin. The character of the father and sister of

above letters had to do with this case, and he declined to let them be presented as evidence.

The People commenced upon their sur-rebuttal about three o'clock, and called one witness, but the Judge refused to permit the witness to testify on the ground that her evidence would be simply a reopening of the case. The testimony on both sides was then declared by Judge Daniels closed. He also announced that each side might have five hours for summing up, and an adjournment was taken till five o'clock, when the court again convened, and exbistrict Attorney Goodelle reviewed the evidence presented for the defence.

FREDERICK CRILL'S TRIAL

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION—THE PRIS-ONER'S VOLUNTARY ADMISSION THAT HE HAD

[137 TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD].

NEWTON, Sussex county, N. J., Oct. 14, 1879.

Froderick Crill's trial for the murder of his daughter commenced here to-day. From a special panel an excellent jury was selected, consisting of Jesse Shepherd, Jacob Dennis, Matthew Williams, George Davis, Joseph Hendershot, James Runyon-Samuel Smith, Lewis Heminover, Benjamin Metter. Samuel Smith, Lewis Heminover, Benjamin Metter, Benjamin Cole, David Margarum and George Titman. Eighteen taleamen were challenged by the defence and four by the State. Prosecutor of the Pleas Lewis Cochran opened the case with the facis as outlined in Tuesiay's Herald. Crill's peculiar contortions continued. He was wrapped in an overcoat, wore his hat and an old tippet worn around his neck and face. His hands were continually in motion, first covering his mouth with the tippet, then remeving it, and in other ways acting as though deranged. William Babcock, the husband of Crill's deceased daughter, being sworn, said he lived on the Smith ferm on Pechuck Mountains June 5 last, with his wife and two children. Eliza's lather and mother lived with me. I and my brother deorge went to the field after dinner. Crill came to us and said my wife had a fit. I went to the house and found my wife on the floor with a musket shot in her right temple. I saw the gun, which had just been discharged. There was blood all over the floor. Elizabeth Crill was the only person present at the shooting. I went to Hamburg and saw Squire Hendershot. Crill came and gave himself up. He said, "I have murdered my daughter. I am not sorry. I am not crazy. I know the consequences." I went with the Justice to the scene of the murder when he held an inquest. The prisoner made a statement. The Justice sent him with a constable to Newton Jail.

Coe L. Emith, being sworn, said he was present when Crill surrendered himself to Justice Hendershot and heard Crill charge himself with the murder.

Justice Jacob B. Hendershot, being sworn, confirmed Babcock's evidence. He said as the prisoner started to go to jail he waved his hat and shouted, "Hurrah tor Jersey City;" he showed signs of intoxication.

Asron Pitney confirmed the forcgoing testimony, Charles Woods testified that Crill evelatimed he Benjamin Cole, David Margarum and George Tit-

toxication.

Agron Pitney confirmed the foregoing testimony.

Charles Woods testified that Crill exclaimed he was not sorry for kliling his daughter, but was sorry for the children.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

MURDER TRIAL DEFERRED.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 14, 1879.

The Circuit Court at Frederick, Md., has been engaged since Wednesday of last week in the trial of Felix Munshamer, indicted for the murder of his cousin, James Wetzell, near Emmettsburg, in August last. Yesterday morning, on the opening of the court, and after the jurors had taken their seats, it was brought to the attention of the Court that on Friday evening last the jury had been allowed by a bailift to visit a barber shop, and during their stay a general conversation was indulged in. The question having been raised, the Court decided that the trial cound not proceed; that a general conversation with barbers on different topies having been had and reference having been made incidentally to matters connected with the trial, it was an irregularity that the jury was accordingly discharged. It was not intimated that there was any criminality or corruption out the part of any one. The case now goes over until December. The proceedings during the five days trial, in the summoning of witnesses, jurors fees, &c., have cost the county \$1,000 BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 14, 1879.

MARY STANNARD'S MURDER.

TRIAL-THE NEW INDICTMENT-A LINE OF DEPENCE SUGGESTED WHICH WILL SEER TO THROW THE GUILT ON OTHERS.

New Haven, Coun., Oct. 14, 1879.

The Hayden trial was recommenced in the Superior Court this afternoon pursuant to the adjournment from last week, which was necessitated by the discovery of a fatal defect in the indictment. The new Grand Jury, to whom an information was brought, met last Thursday but did not complete their work until this forencen. The utmost care has been used in the preparation of the new indictment, and it appropriate their better than the one which was New Haven, Coun., Oct. 14, 1879. in the preparation of the new indictment, and it is unquestionably better than the one which was quashed. The original document had but two counts, quashed. The original document had but two counts, the new indictment has four counts, including the two in the original, a third alleging killing by a blow upon the head with the large jagged stone found with blood marks upon it near the body of the unfortunate girl, and a fourth alleging the joint use of poison, knife and stone. The additions to the indictment, it is claimed, will enable the State to get in all needful evidence. The Grand Jury went every witness for the State who had evidence of any real importance.

PROBABLE LINE OF DEFENCE.

It is now pretty generally understood that the defence will endeavor to establish an aliDi, and that the evidence it has is best calculated to support that line of defence. On Saturday last an incident occurred in the Grand Jury room which foreshadows a position Hayden's counsel may take. Hayden was present while the jury was examining the State's witnesses, and when Susan Hawley, half-sister of the murdered girl, was called, Hayden asked her, "What were you doing the afternoon of the murder?" the murdered girl, was called, Hayden asked her, "What were you doing the afternoon of the murder?" "Attending to my housework," was the reply. Hayden's next query was significant, "Didn't you wash he floor that afternoon?" After a moment's reflection she replied in the negative. "Didn't you wash out a spot of blood from the floor?" "No, I didn't," was the emphatic denial. From this it is intimated that Hayden's convenient. that Hayden's counsel, in support of the alibi, may endeavor to convince the jury that Mary was murdered in her own house by her father and old Ben-jamin Stevens, and that they placed the body where

Upon the opening of the Court this afternoon the, room was quickly filled. Hayden, who sat near his counsel, chatted with his wife and her brother. The counsel, chatted with his wife and her brother. The indictment being read he listened to it throughout with no trace of emotion, and upon the conclusion pleaded in firm tones "Not guilty." Twenty-nine jurymen were present from whom to select twelve to decide upon Hayden's plea. Of the group six were accepted last week before the original indictment was quashed, and these were first questioned. The State excused two without assigning reasons, and four others were accepted after asserting that they had not conversed about the case nor expressed an opinion since last week. The four accepted were:—William Brotherton, a retired merchant, of Milford; Joseph O. Kane, a manufacturer, of Naugatuck; Egbert J. Thrali, a farmer, of Oxford, and David B. Hotchkiss, of Prospect, also a tiller of the soil, but spectacled and with a clerical appearance. The first panel was then entered upon and rapidly exhausted, with somewhat unsatisfactory results. Out of six New Haven men, one was excused by the defence and two by the State; Griswold J. Gilbert, an elderly gentleman, had an immovable opinion, and Michael Dilion was against capital punishment. The single juror who passed inspection was James Barker, a sanitary inspector employed by the New Haven Health Board. Then the jurymen from the country towns came up. William A. Peck, of Orange, inspector for the United States on the Bridgeport Harbor improvements, had expressed an opinion; also Elias T. Twain, of Orange. indictment being read he listened to it throughout

expressed an opinion; also Ellas T. Twain, of Orange.

SPECIMEN JURYMEN.

J. S. Allen, an Grange farmer, was a genius in his way. He had a shrowd, thoroughly Yankee face, and gave his replies with great caution. It was evident that he ached for jury honors, but eventually admitted that after he had read the testimony in the Haydon case at the preliminary hearing he had expressed an opinion regarding the testimony given by Mrs. Hayden. This testimony purported to account for Hayden's whoreabouts on the atternoon of the murder. Allen had said:—"Her evidence is the nicest, clearest thing I ever heard." The State's Attorney said quickly, "You're excused."

Another character was found in William Tomlinson, a Woodbridge farmer, who in the course of his examination said that his habit was to read aloud his weekly newspaper in the family circle and to "persistently skip" everything relating to crime. Such items were read privately, if at all, and never discussed. The defence excused him. A professional juror appeared in the person of Daniel C. Augur, of Woodbridge, who, after stating that he had served on juries year after year since 1836, admitted that he studiously refrained from talking about any events upon which he might possibly in the future be called upon to dectde as a juror. "Two been lucky," he said, "and lave only missed a couple of times." The defence promptly challenged this professional. The sixth juror accepted was tierry B. Johnson, of Bethel, a middle aged, timid appearing man, who twisted his hat uneasily white being questioned, and dropped into his seat with a sigh of relief. Four other jurors stood saids for various reasons.

CAREFUL, BUT EXCUSED.

Counsel then found a sumbling block in Sharon Bassett, of Derby, a manufacturer. He is a portly, deliberste, honest old gentleman, and admitted that at one time he was nuder the unpression that the

Counsel then found a stumbling block in Sharon Basset, of Derby, a manufacturer. He is a portly, deliberate, honest old gentleman, and admitted that at one time he was under the impression that Hayden was guilty; but recently, upon reflecting that he might be called as a juror, he had canvassed his mind and found no prejudice existing. As counsel expressed it, Basset found it difficult to state how much counter evidence had served to "perpendicularize his mental condition." After a long controversy on this delicate point the defence challenged him. Four others successively stood aside, having formed opinions, and two challenges exhausted the panel. By order of the Court the Sheriff sought talesmen, and found half a dozen extragood ones loitering around the Court House lobby. Encs Foote, a well known New Haven hotel keeper, now rotired, was excused by the State and the defence excused David H. Brown, a Fairhaven cyster dealer, and William H. Sanborn, of New Haven, a real estate broker, who admitted having a desk in the office of a gentleman related to an important witness in the case. David Platt, of Orange, after extended interrogatories, during which it was shown that he had been a juror in the famous Anderson murder case, was excused by the defence. This exhausted the supplementary panel, and the Court adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow, when additional talesmen will be brought in until the other six men needed to complete the jury are obtained.

WAS HE POISONED?

SUSPICIOUS SYMPTOMS ATTENDING A SAILOR'S DEATH-A DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN DOC-TORS-REVELATIONS OF A DIARY.

An ambulance was summoned yesterday morning at an early hour from the Chambers Street Hospital at an early hour from the Chambers Street Hospital to No. 45 Oliver street. Doctor Wilkins in charge, on arriving there, was directed to a small room on an upper floor, where he found a sailor named George Howard unconscious and suffering from convulsions. Edward Giles, the proprietor of the place, said that he had called in a doctor to attend Howard, and that he pronounced the case one of yellow fever. Dr. Wilkins examined Howard and found that he was not suffering from yellow fever.

Howard, and that he pronounced the case one of yellow fever. Dr. Wilkins examined Howard and found that he was not suffering from yellow fever, but, in his opinion, from poison. Howard was at once removed to the Chambers Street Hospital. He remained unconacious, with his body in a rigid state, his jaw firmly set and his mount tightly closed and showing symptoms of poisoning by strychnine. All efforts to restore Howard to consciousness were fruitless, and at hairpast nine o'clock he died. An autopsy was held, and showed that death was caused by congestion of the brain and spinal cord, such as might be caused by poison. The contents of the stomach were reserved for analysis.

Howard on Monday evening went to a barber's and was shaved, he then returned to his quarters and purtook of a hearty meal, then went to bed, and during the night aroused the proprietor by a peculiar sound coming from his threat. Edward diles the proprietor of the boarding house was seen by the Herald reporter and he stated that Howard was a boarder of his, and that he had sent him to see about a month ago on the brig Jereniah bound for the West Indies. He returned a few days ago and said nothing about any contagious sickness on his vessel during his trip, and gave no indications of illness until yesterday. A doctor was then called in, who said Howard had the yellow fever and left. Howard's effects are now in Giles' possession. He promised to send a shipmate of Howard's to the hospital to give the dead man's antecedents. Only \$5 and a diary were found on Howard's person at the Chambers Street Hospital, is saits he received good pay for his trip to the West Indies.

Dr. Wright, of the Chambers Street Hospital, is saitsned that the case is one of possoning, either by strychnia or arsenic. From the diary found it appears that the man had been travelling with a circus company up to last June, when he abandoned that business and entered upon a seataring life. His diary makes frequent mention of altercations with his follow saitors. One roats thus,

"WASH" NATHAN'S TORMENTOR.

DRIVEN FROM NEW YORK TO PARIS AND FROM PARIS TO NEW YORK BY THE WOMAN WHO TRIED TO KILL HIM-BIRDIE BELL'S DE-MAND FOR MONEY-THE COUPLE IN COURT. Justice Murray, sitting behind the magisterial esk of the Yorkville Poitce Court, had disposed of desk of the torkville Police Court, had disposed of the last prisoner yesterday morning when he raised his head in surprise to nod his recognition to a young man who had just approached the stand. Neatly dressed, with a slight flush on his cheek and that perceptible quivers of the lip which in well remembered scenes had indicated his excitement—the new comer was recognized by several present as Washington Nathan. As his appearance in a court of justice has generally been signalized by a sensation of some sort there was a general manifestation of interest in his actions. But nothing transpired to gratify the curious. A whispered con-versation in which he engaged with the magistrate was followed by the latter's issuing a summons for the appearance of Mrs. Wood, of No. 500 West Fifty-third street. Three o'clock in the afternoon was the hour fixed for the hearing, and Officer "Con" Foley was furnished with the requisite authority to secure the lady's attendance.

No. 300 West Fifty-third street is a fashionable

flat on the corner of Eighth avenue, on the second floor of which Mrs. T. B. Black has hidden her identity under the name of Mrs. Wood. She has also borne the name of Frances Barrett and the alias of Birdie the name of Frances Earrett and the alias of Brdle Bell. Until yesterday's process of law brought her into court, nothing has been heard for a long time of the determined woman who achieved so much notoriety by her attack on the young man who appeared against her in the Fifty-seventh Street Court. When the officer reached her place of abode he was encountered by a colored servant, who served the summons on his mistress and bore from her an assurance that as soon as she had consuited her lawyer she would comply with it. She was as good
as her word, and at three o'clock was shown into
the chief clerk's room, where she wanted the calling
of the case. Washington Nathan, accompanied by
Judge Cardozo, appeared also and was given a seat
in the Justice's room. When the moment came for
the calling of the case: it became apparent that the
usual procedure was not to be observed. Whatever
were the charges, whatever the recriminations, they
were only to reach the parties in the case and
the veil of secrecy was to be religiously kept
drawn over its adjustment. A scene, of course,
was anticipated, and the Justice shut it cut
from the public gaze by listening to the defondant's
statement in the room whither she was brought. He
was called back to the court room to transact some
routine business, but, after a whispered conversation
with Judge Cardozo, required with him to the lady's
room. Here all were closeted for a while, and when
the Justice eame out, he left her in tears, with
Washington Nathan standing at her side, offering
her money, while Judge Cardozo stood spart, turning upon them the cold, calm scrutiny of the man of
law.

PURSUED TO PARIS.

washington Nathan standing at her side, offering her money, while Judge Cardozo stood apart, turning upon them the cold, calm scrutiny of the man of law.

FURSURD TO PARIS.

From Justice Murray the nature of the complaint and the circumstances which occasioned it were ascertained. When the shooting at the Coleman House came to light that magistrate issued a warrant for the apprehension of Frances Barrett. It was of no avail, however, for the officers of the law found no opportunity of serving it. The woman had disappeared and left no trace of her whereabouts that the official warrant server could make of avail. Her counsel, Mr. Townsend, however, was accessible, and when it became evident that the defendant, in the attempted murder case into which the shooting was construed, had determined to keep to her privacy, the lawyer was sent for. He went to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and a ready way out of the dilemina was discovered. Washington Nathan had gone to Europe, consequently there was no complainant. The prosecution was accordingly dropped, and Frances Barrett was permitted to follow her own inclinations. She was not long in making up her mind how to act. Her pistol had failed to perform its mission and she now turned her attention to a purpose less tragic and perhaps of more avail. Nathan had gone to Europe. He intended to pass the summer there. So, after him she posted and got upon his track the moment she reached the Centinent. He had gone to Paris, she learned, and she at once turned her face in the direction of the gay capital. There she one day astonished him by a sudden appearance. She was now the cool, calculating woman of business in whose very self-possession he could see the fruitlessness of any attempt to baffle her. From that day the Birdie Bell of other times became an incubus of which Nathan could not rid himself. In places of amusement, on the boulevards, in the very south that day the Birdie Bell of other times became an incubus of which Nathan could not rid himself. In places of amuse

BUCCESS AT LAST.

Her pertinacity alarmed Nathan, and yesterday he have to court determined to invoke the woman. Her pertinacity statement Nathan, and yesterday he came to court determined to invoke the law. When the woman was brought into the Justice's room she wept bitterly and admitted that she was now without means and was only asking her due. Nathan said he had admitted her claims on the passage only to avoid trouble aboard ship, but stated that he was willing to pay her any reasonable sum she might fix. This tair offer, it was thought, she would eageriy jump at, but she demurred and said that before fixing any amount she must consult her lawyer. This at length was agreed to, and to relieve any pressing demands of the present the complainant considerately advanced her a certain sum. From the aspect of affairs at the termination of the interview Justice Murray fancied that the case will soon meet with a final adjustment.

"FROM A PISTOL SHOT WOUND."

THE WEST ORANGE MURDER MYSTERY-A VER-DICT DECLARING THE WIFE AND TRAMP BOTH GUILTY.

The inquest in the case of John Meierhoeffer, the West Orange farmer, who was murdered at his house on Spring Bock avenue last Thursday, was resumed at the Newark Court House yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Meierhoeffer and Frank Lammons were both present and gave testimony. There was a very marked difference in their manner. Mrs. Meier-hoesfer, who is much older than Frank, and decidedly unprepossessing in appearance, was so nervous that once she broke down and had to

so nervous that once she broke down and had to take a rest. Lammens, on the contrary, was perfectly seli-possessed and gave his story in an off-hand, ready way.

The first witness called was albert Kirsten, who testified to having seen Mr. and Mrs. Meierhoeffer quarrelling frequently. W. A. Dougherty testified that on the way to the police station, when under arrest, Lammens said, "Now my throat will be caut." Mrs. Meierhoeffer next testified. She charged that Lammens committed the crime and that he threatened to kill her if she said anything about the matter and it she did not do as he desired; that was the reason she kept still. In the midst of her testimony she paused and said, "I must rest a little, as I may not live to see to-morrow, as God may call me to his home." Frank Lammens was next called. He denied emphatically all knowledge of the crime, and claimed that Mrs. Meierhoeffer was of loose character and that he had been led astray by her. He acknowledged that a pistol shown him was his property, but he denied having lately discharged it. His testimony went to show that the crime was committed by Mrs. Meierhoeffer herself. Dr. Hewlett, the county physician, described the post-mortem examination, and said the build entered the back of the head and came out at the top of the skull, cansing instant death. The jury retired at seven o'clock, and an hour and a half inter returned with the following verdict:—

We find that John Meierhoeffer came to his death in the township of West Orange on the lith day of October, 1870, from the effects of a pistol shot wound, received at the hands of Margaret Meierhoeffer and Frank Lammens, and that the said Margaret Meierhoeffer after frank Lammens, and that the said Margaret Meierhoeffer after frank Lammens, and that the said Margaret Meierhoeffer after frank Lammens, and that the said Margaret Meierhoeffer were remanded to jail to wait the action of the Grand Jury, which will promptly investigate the case.

FRACTURED HIS SKULLL.

FRACTURED HIS SKULL.

A respectable looking man was found on Sunday morning, about three o'clock, lying on the sidewalk in Henry street. He was convoyed by an officer to the Seventh precinct station, where it was found the Seventh precinct station, where it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the skull. An ambulance was summoned and the man was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital. He remained unconscious till seven o'clock yesterday morning, when he breathed his last. An autopsy was made and it was found that there was a large fracture at the base of the skull. The entire covering of the brain was surrounded with a mass of extravasated blood, aithough there were only slight contusions in the parietal region. From papers found in his possession it appears that the man was william Nugent, a clerk, residing at No. 261 West Thirtieth street, and that he was forty years of age. The theory of the police is that he stumbled against a lamppost and then tell backward against the curb. There are, however, hints of foul ulav.

LEARNING THE ART OF WAR.

THE ELEVENTH BRIGADE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD INVADES STATEN ISLAND UNDER GENERAL MOLINEUX-BLOOPLESS ENGAGE-MENTS-A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

MENTS—A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

An event which may prove the opening of a new opoch in the history of the National Guard was inaugurated yesterday by General E. L. Molineux, of the Eleventh brigade, who exercised his command in a series of practical movements in the open field. The troops engaged were:—The Seventeenth separate company of infantry of Flushing, Captain Roullier, 30 men; Troop D, cavalry, Captain Registeb, 51 men; Battery N, Captain Edwards, 51 Roullier, 30 men; Troop D, cavalry, Captain Ectsch, 51 men; Battery N, Captain Edwards, 51 men; Twenty-third regiment, Colonel Ward, 466 men; Twenty-third regiment, Colonel Rueger, 337 men, and the Forty-seventh regiment, Colonel Brownell, 300 men. They embarked in two boats, at the foot of Fulton and South-Eighth streets, Brooklyn, at half-past eight A. M., for Tompkinsville, Staten Island. All the details of the exercises having been thoroughly prepared beforehand no delay was experienced after landing, and a short march of half a mile brought the advance guard to the grounds of Mr. Augustus Prentice, which had the grounds of Mr. Augustus Prentice, which had been tendered for the occasion to the brigade through General Satterlee. They were admirably through General Satterice. They were admirably adapted for the occasion, as the 400 acres chosen were diversified with hill, valley and plain, with rocky ravines and wooded steeps, amid which the skirmisher found cover in attack and rotrest. The Staten Islanders, astonished to hear the sounds of warfare, hurried out to witness the mimic engagement, and from the surrounding hills witnessed a spectacle that was not only picturesque but decidedly realistic.

spectacle that was not only picturesque but decidedly realistic.

THE MORNING'S SKIRMISH.

First of all the Twenty-third, Thirty-second and Forty-seventh regiments of infantry, covered by an advance guard, encountered the rear guard of a supposed opposing force—the battery, separate company and troop of cavalry, under Lieucenant Colonel George Bradley, of the Forty-seventh regiment—posted on high ground. The position of this force was simultaneously attacked in front and flank. Colonel Bradley resisted, but being outflanked, after delaying the attacking party, withdrew to a second position. The intantry followed in pursuit, passing to the front by flank of subdivisions or in line, as the ground or judgment of the commanders dictated; the advance being covered by skirmishers under Lieutenant Colonel Partridge, of the Twenty-third regiment. 'The broken ground,' said the General, 'as it is passed over, affords an excellent opportunity for the instruction of opposing lines of skirmishers, while the advantage possessed by infantry when operating in wooded country is illustrated by the speedy manner in which the battery was compelled to abandon its second position.' Colonel Bradley accordingly retired to a third and stronger position, which necessitated a direct attack over open but rough ground. The infantry reformed for that movement in a belt of woods. The attack was next delayed by Bradley's skirmishers behind a stone wall; but that being carried by the Twonty-third regiment the entire line advanced, firing, and carried the position. The cavalry during the attack operated continually on the flanks of the advancing party by means of the roads.

THE APTERNOON'S BATTLE.

cavalry during the attack operated continually on the flanks of the advancing party by means of the roads.

THE AFTERNOON'S RATTLE.

A halt was then taken for dinner, the different commands taking their rations on the ground occupied by them at the close of the morning exercises, while General Molineux, his staff and the invited guests took an al freezo lunch on the shores of Silvor Lake. The afternoon movements commenced with an imaginary attack on the bivouac. With the beginning of the skirmins firing the "long roll" was beaten, the troops formed in line of battle, and the entire brigade, manouvring as a unis, entered into action in retroit. The artillery and baggage wagons were hurried to the rear, the former taking up positions on successive hills and protecting the infantry as it fell back firing. The scene during this movement was most animated. The serried ranks, the rattle of small arms, the booming of artillery, the mounted officers riding up and down the line, the alternate advance and successive delays of the lines, made up a pleture that recalled scenes witnessed by many among the military spectators. The retreat was kept up until Tompkinsville was reached, and then, having concluded the successful execution of a well arranged programme, the Eleventh brigade took boats for home, proud of their achievements.

An ACCIDENT.

On the way to the ferry landing a sad but unavoidable accident occurred. Miss Hannah Haggerty, of Stuyvesant avenue, Tompkinsville, who is partially blind, and was therefore unable to get out of the way of a restive horse belonging to the Battery, was knocked down by it and the animal stamped one of its hoots on her tace. She was litted up and conveyed to the nearest house, where Surgeons Hyde, of the brigade staff, and Moore, of the Intricent regiment, dressed her wounds. They pronounce her injuries serious.

Those 'rall manouvres' were regarded as a success. The military men present expressed a hope that next spring the entire first and Second divisions may enjoy a field day toge

THE GATE CITY GUARD.

The members of the Gate City Guard, contrary to general expectation, did not go as a body yesterday to any of the various places to which they had been

FIRST DIVISION MATCH.

The organizations forming the First division of the National Guard will be required to be in their assigned places at four o'clock to-day, to take part assigned places at four o'clock to-day, to take part in the review and .inspection by the Commander-in-Chief. The line of march will be down Fifth avenue past the grand stand, which will be erected at the Worth Monument, where His Excellency the Governor will review the troops. The troops will be dismissed after passing this point. They will assemble on Fifth avenue, with the right of line resting on Forty-dith street. The following organizations will parade:—Separate Troop A, Battery E, Third brigade of insantry, Battery B, First brigade of infantry, Battery K, Second brigade of infantry and Third regiment of cavairy.

"ONLY A MISHTAKE."

It is only a few days since Peter Delaney was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court for in-toxication. He avowed amendment so sincerely then and prayed for forgiveness so hard that His then and prayed for forgiveness so hard that His Honor consented to liberate him if he would take the pledge. He willingly agreed to it, "swore off" all intoxicating beverages and kept his promise just twenty-tour hours.

Mrs. Guilfoyle, in whose house he boarded and whose furniture he used rather roughly when he got home yesterday evening, had him arrested and told how he incontinently consumed the contents of a brandy bottle he found in a closet in spite of her remonstrance and his own solemn pledge of reformation.

remonstrance and his own solemn pleage of reformation.

"Evidently you are beyond redemption, Peter,"
anid His Honor. "It is useless to plead to me. I believed you would try to be a better man when you
were here before, but this is the result of it."

"Ah, thin, sor," said the prisoner, "I thried to
keep me wurrud. "Twas only a mishtake I made."

"A mistake indeed. Why, the complainant saw
you with the brandy bottle at your lips?"

"I'll not deny it, sor. I tuck the bottle. But, thin
sor, there was nothing but S. O. P., on the label, and
how was I to tell that it was brandy was in it?"

THROWN FROM A CAR.

A suit for \$5,000 damages for personal injuries, brought in the Brooklyn City Court by Charles A. Macpherson against the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Comey Island Railroad Company, was up for hearing yesterday. Plaintiff alleged that while returning from Coney Island on the night of August 11 he was accused of smoking by the conductor. Plaintiff denied the charge, as he is not a smoker. The conductor, it was alleged, thereupon threw him from the car. He fell heavily to the pavement and sustained severe injury. The testimony of plaintiff, who is a foreign exchange broker or this city, was corroborated by two Wall street brokers who were with him at the time. It was claimed by defendants that the accident was the result of plaintiff's own act. The jury in the case failed to agree. brought in the Brooklyn City Court by Charles A.

LAW AND ORDER.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of church people was neld on Monday night, in the Waverley Metho-dist Episcopal Church, on Booraem avenue, Jersey dist Episcopal Church, on Booraem avenue, Jersey City Heights, under the auspices of the Sabbath Law and Order Association. The object was to adopt some measures to have liquor saloons closed on Sunday. Rev. Thomas H. Stockton presided, Addresses were made by Rev. Hiram Eddy, D. D., of Jersey City; Rev. Lewis R. Dunn, of Newark, and others. A petition was addressed to Mavor Hopper, and signed by all present, asking to have the Sunday laws enforced. It will be presented to-day.

At the meeting of the Bar Association last evening At the meeting of the D3r Association last evening the matter of reporting upon the condition of the law for the collection of debts in this State and this United States Circuit was referred to a committee for report. Mr. Elifot E. Shepherd was appointed a committee of one to confer with the proper authorities, looking to the setting apart, for the use of members of the Bar, rooms in the County and United States Court Unitedness.

ROBBED BY RIVER PIRATES.

Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday five river pirates bourded the schooner Mary Jane. lying in the bay south of the Central Railroad forries at Communipaw, and carried away considerable money and property. The schooner had arrived early in the day from Absecom, N. J., and anchored near the ferries for the night. The captain, David C. Bigsbee, and mate, William Clark, were awakened and sprang from their bunks but were met by the five men, all of whom were in their shirt sleeves and masked. One of the mon said to Captain Bigsbee:—"Keep still and you will not be hurt. If you make any noise we will blow your brains out." A search was then made of the vessel, but they took nothing except a double barrelled gun and a revolver, which lay in one of the lockors. The spokesman of the party again approached the captain and said:—"Hand out what money you've got." The captain gave him a roll of bills, and the fellow counted \$47. Being assured by the captain that it was all the money he had, the man turned to the mate, William Clark, and took from him a silver watch and two dollars in money. After that one of the nen struck Clark a blow on the head with the butt of his revolver, which deprived him of his senses. Then, cautioning the captain not to give an alarm, they departed, first taking steps to prevent pursuit by cutting away the schooner's punt. The cuptain of a neighboring vessel saw the theves pull away in a Whitchall boat. They pulied in the direction of this city, and the Jersey City poinc are of the opinjon that they are members of the weat side gang of river thieves. Captain Bigsbee does not think he would recognize the men if he saw them again. Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday five

DANGEROUS WOUNDS.

Leroy Minnick, the so-called preacher, who stabbed Leroy Minnick, the so-called preacher, who stabbed George Roberts, of No. 276 Washington street, Jersey City, on Monday night, on board the canal boat E S. Cunningham, at pier 6 North River, was taken, yesterday to the Tombs Court. Roberts was unable to appear. A certificate from the Chambers Street Hospital, where he had been taken, stated that he was suffering from severe wounds, two in the left arm and one in the back. The prisoner was held for examination, in default of \$2,500, on the affidavit of Albert Doxter, a lad of nineteen years, who said he saw him lunge at Roberts with a knife.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

EDWARDS—THOMPSON.—On Monday evening, October 13, by the Rev. Wesley R. Davis, Thomas Edwards to Maria T. Thompson, all of this city. No cards. Irish—Loursbery.—On Tuesday, October 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. C. P. Crofts, Strille B. Inish to Miss Emma C. Loursbery, all of this city. No cards.
Thompson—Carpenters.—October 8, 1879, by the Rev. E. Seymour, Alpred G. Thompson to Miss Susie E. Carpenter, all of this city.

DIED.

ATZINSON.—October 14, 1879, CHARLES ATKINSON, of Bright's disease, in the 39th year of his age.

All his friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Wednesday, October 15, 1879, at two o'clock P. M., from 88 South st., and also the members of Irving Hall Democratic General Committee.

Camden and Philadelphia papers please copy.

Barker,—Suddently, on Sunday morning, October 12, at the residence of his nephew, B. S. Clark, New Rochelle, N. Y., Joseph D. Barker, in the 76th year of his age.

Rocholle, N. Y., Joseph D. Barker, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funoral, on Wednesday, October 15, at one o'clock, from the residence of B. S. Clark, New Rochelle. Carriages will be in wait-ing on arrival of 12 M. train from Grand Central depot.

S. Clark, New Rocholie. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 12 M. train from Grand Central depot.

BARNETT.—THEODORK ST. JOHN, eldest son of Thomas J. and Sarah J. Barnett, Tuesday, the 16th inst., of diphtheria, in the 9th year of his age.

The funeral will take place Thursday, the 16th inst., at two P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 542½ Willoughby av., Brooklyn.

BETTS.—At Burdao, N. Y., at the residence of his daughter, Mes. William Elwarl Poster, Frankard J. Betts, formerly of New York, and late of New Haven. Conn.

Funeral services at Buffalo, October 14. Interment at Woodlawn, October 15, at eleven A. M.

BOYLAN.—The month's mind for repose of the soul of the late Freinx BoyLan will be celebrated on Thursday, 16th, in St. Patrick's Church, corner Kent and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn.

BOYLSTON.—At Atlanta, Ga., J. R. BOYLSTON, of firm Crane, Boylston & Co., after a short illness, in the 56th year of his acc.

BERNNAN.—MAIRA, eldest daughter of Francis Berg, of Vanesboro, County Longford, Ireland.

Funeral this day from her late residence, 436 Grand st., at two o'clock.

CHARSTOPHERS.—On October 14, 1879, SARAH A., beloved wife of Thomas V. J. Christophers, and daughter of the late Archibaid Nelson.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 238 East Broadway, on Thursday, October 16, 1879, at one P. M. Alse the members of Shakespeare Lodge, No. 750, F. and A. M., are invited to attend.

CLAPRAM.—Of apoplexy, at Astoria, Long Island, on Saturday, October 11, 1879, Ebwand CLAPRAM.

M. D.

Funeral services at St. John's Chapel, Varick st., New York, Wednesday, October 15, twelve M.

on Saturday, October 11, 1879, Edward Clapham, M. D.

Funorai services at St. John's Chapel, Varick st., New York, Wednesday, October 15, twelve M.

Conway.—In Dunellen, N. J., on the 13th inst., Renecca B. B. Conway, widow of the late Charles J.

Conway, aged 63 years.

Funeral at four P. M., on the 15th inst., from the house of Mrs. L. Davis, Dunellen. Train leaves foot of Liberty st., New York, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages in waiting at the depot.

Crawford.—Monday, October 13, 1879, James Chawford, the eldest son of William and Eliza Crawford.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, October 16, at one

attend the funeral on Thursday, October 10, at one of ock, trom St. John Church, Variest.

To ock, trom St. John Church, Variest.

The Pay var of his age.

His remains will be conveyed from his late residence, corner 4th av. and 8th st., to 8th Ann's Church, 12th st., on Wednesday, October 15, at nine o'clock A. M., where a solemi requiem mass will be officred up for the repose of mis soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

EMMA-On Tresday, October 14, 1879, Mrs. MASCAMER EGAS, aged 50 years.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 250 East Outle st., on Thursday, October 16, at one of M. J. and Ellen Garry.

Interment from parents' residence, 500 Greenwick st., on Thursday at one o'clock.

HOSTMAN.—At Hacketstown, N. J., October 12, Willie T., only son of William T. and Annie E. Hoffman, in the 14th year of his age.

Helatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents No. 421 Garden st., Hoboken, on Wednesday, 15th Intermediate of the missing the friends and the first miss.

Hoffman, D. Thursday morning, October 16, 25 and 15th St., October 16, 25 and 15th St., October 16, 25 and 15th St., October 16, 25 and 25